The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. *Friday Evening*, December 18, 1801. No. 798

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

SHERIFF's SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th inst. the following

[illegible]

Also, a certain Tract of Land, containing [illegible] acres, and allowance, with the Grist Mill, saw mill, &c. thereon erected, situate on Peter's creek, adjoining lands of Abraham Elsworth, William Brown, and others. Taken in execution as the property of James Carson, at the suit of Robert Stroll, assignee of James Carson.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Land and Tenements, be the same more or less, situated in Westmoreland county, adjoining lands of Robert Hamilton, the Ohio river, Henry Clegg, and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Cheney and Elias Patterson, at the suit of James Wylie.

Four hundred acres of Land and Tenements, be the same more or less, situated on the Road from Pittsburgh to Franklin, 23 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining Nicholas Hansicker's land, deceased, and others. Taken in execution as the property of [illegible], at the suit of John Wood.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, December 9, 1801.

☞ *The Editor of this Gazette is sorry to have occasion so frequently to request those in arrears for subscription, to make payment.—His patience and forbearance will soon be exhausted unless a more prompt attention is paid to his requests, and, however disagreeable, he will be under the necessity of resorting to compulsive measures with those who do not speedily discharge their accounts. The Editor still wishes to believe, that this inattention to his requests is more owing to forgetfulness than a determination not to pay, therefore, with a view to give every one a fair chance, he will wait until the* FIRST *of* JANUARY, 1802, *after that time, those who know themselves to be in arrears, will do well to keep a good look out.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded. [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street,

a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are, a well chosen assortment of the best London Super. fine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. also, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the most handsome and newest figures, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

Will be offered at Public Sale,

on Monday the 28th inst. at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following described property, to wit.

ONE Tract of Land called PINE GROVE, situate on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Pine run, and including the forks of the same, containing 518 acres and 58 perches and allowance. This tract is well watered and timbered, and has the most valuable mill seat in that part of the country.

One other Tract of Land, situate on the Allegheny river and adjoining the above, containing 200 acres, &c.

One Donation Tract of Land, situate in the 5th district, and numbered 996, containing 200 acres, &c. The Nethanock creek runs through this tract. It also abounds in sugar trees, and a large proportion of it is first rate bottom.

One other Donation Tract of Land, No. 344, in the 2d district, containing 200 acres, &c. adjoining Campbell's settlement.

One other Donation Tract, No. 429, in the 2d district, lying on both sides of Slippery Rock creek, and adjoining Elliot's settlement, containing 200 acres, &c.

Also, K and L, being portions of Lots No. 133 and 132, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, containing 66 feet in front on Liberty street, and extending back 110 feet to Brewery alley, bounded by Marbury street, Liberty street and Brewery alley—and Lot No. 371, in said Borough, bounded by Grant street, Diamond alley and Fifth alley.

Terms of Sale.—One-fourth part of the purchase money to be paid at the time of Sale, one-fourth part in six months, one-fourth part in nine months, and one-fourth part in twelve months from the day of sale. An indisputable title will be made for all the above described property.

STEEL SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1801.

Information Wanted.

IF a certain ROBERT WILEY, from near Loughbrickland, in the county of Down, in Ireland, (who some time ago resided in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but who removed to the back country, state of Virginia) be now living, it is requested by an aged mother, his sister and brothers (lately come into this country) that he will immediately write them the place of his present abode; directing his letter to Elizabeth Wiley, care of Jones, Searling, merchant, Baltimore. Any information respecting the said Wiley, from any of his former acquaintances, will be thankfully received.

☞ Printers will please insert the above, and thereby obtain the prayers of an aged parent, and an almost helpless stranger.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber living on Indian Short creek, north west of the Ohio river, about the 20th of July last, a Strawberry Roan HORSE, about 15 years old, 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus 8, a small white spot on one of his jaws, a star in his forehead—likewise, a Sorrel HORSE, 5 years old last spring, 14 hands and an half high, stout made, no brand recollected, both natural trotters. Whoever takes up said Horses and brings them to me, or notifies me thereof so that I can get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

NATHAN UPDEGRAFF.

November 30, 1801.

Entered with the subscriber one

of the Wood Rangers of Allegheny county, a dark grey HORSE, 13 or 14 years of age, about 13 hands high, large saddle marks, shod before, mane trimmed, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, December 8, 1801.

The subscriber requests all those

indebted to the estate of JOSEPH HAIGH, deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts properly attested for adjustment.

JOHN WRENSHALL, Administr.

Pittsburgh, December 11, 801.

NEW BOOKS

AT THE BOOK-STORE OF Z. CRAMER, between the two Printing Offices, Market Street Pittsburgh.

Just come to hand, and for sale, a large assortment of

Books and Stationary,

among which are the following, viz.

RUSSEL's Modern Europe, 5 vols. Enfield's History of Philosophy, 2 vols. Volney's Law of Nature; Read's Digest; Do. Precedents; Scott's Geographical Dictionary, 4 vols. Pocket Atlas; Shepherd's Parable of the Ten Virgins, 2 volumes; Ambrose looking to Jesus; Fleming's Astronomy, in contradiction to the Newtonian system; Jefferson's Notes, last prest ed edition; English Gardener; Mirabeau's Secret History of the Court of Berlin, 2 vols. Locke's Essays, 3 vols. Shakespear's Works, 8 vols. Burn's Works, 4 vols. Plays of Kotzebue; Elements of Architecture; an elegant edition of Lavater on Physiognomy, with several hundred plates, 4 vols. Poems of Burns, Ramsay, Southy, Bloomfield, Bruce, Goldsmith, Pope, Pomfret, Gollsey, Milton, &c. Posthumous Works of Swift, 3 vols. Beauties of the Spectator, Tatler and Guardian, 2 vols. &c. &c. Latin, French, and English Dictionaries of Young and Entick; Boyer and Nugent; Bailey, Sheridan, Entick, Walker and Jones; Classical School Books; English, French, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish Grammars, Fables, &c. Arithmetic, Mathematics, &c. Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Stub's Circuit Crown, &c. Cullen's Practice, New Dispensatory, &c.

Divinity—The writings of Newton, Trail, Bolton, Baxter, Willison, M'Gowen, Dickinson, Booth, Bellamy, Edwards, Watt, Vincent, Brown, Gale, Bunyan, Price, Witherspoon, &c. Psalms of David, Do. of Watts and Hymns; Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Testaments with and without Psalms; Psalms with notes, by Brown and Henry—Adgate's Music Book's, &c. &c. Stationary of all kinds; best small and large Post, Medium, Royal, Foolscap Writing and Wrapping Papers; Blank Books of all sizes, Wax, Wafers, Pocket Books, Inkstands, Inkpowder, Slates, Gum Elastic, and an elegant box of patent Paints, Brushes, &c. A quantity of German Almanacks daily expected. German Bibles, testaments, spelling books, psalms books, catechisms, psalters, billories, &c. Instructions for flute, violin, music for the pianna forte, best English and American playing cards,

A complete Surveyor's Compass, with Chain, &c. for sale on reasonable terms, a variety of draughting dividers, with different legs, &c.

N. B. Families will confer a particular favor by saving all Cotton and Linnen Rags, for which any Kind of Books may be had.

THE READERS OF THE Pittsburgh Circulating Library,

are respectfully informed, that they have in addition to the former assortment, the following new Publications, viz.—Julia and the Baron; Sailor Boy; Jack Smith; True Republican; Nocturnal Visit, 2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols. Wanderings of William; Black Valley; Spirit of the Castle; Edgar Huntley, 3 vols. Silver Devil; Beggar Girl, 3 vols. Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Celestina, 3 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. The Vagabond; St. Godwin; St. Leon; The Rebel; Tales of the Times, 2 vols. Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Three Spaniards, 2 vols. Glastville Abbey; Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Tales of the Imagination, 2 vols. the Negro, 2 vols. together with the Lives of Plutarch, 8 vols. Spectator, 8 vols. Mirror, 2 vols. American Museum; Gil Blas, 4 vols. and a variety of Plays, Pamphlets, &c. &c.

Grateful thanks are due to the patronizers of this Institution—It is observed with pleasure, that the number of readers has doubled since its commencement, which is only about six months.—This would seem to justify a conclusion that an enlightened and observing public scarcely ever fail in advancing an institution, whose sole principle is the public good. Subscribers, thankfully received, and due attendance given by the public's humble servant.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living on Brokenstraw, a dark bay MARE, about 7 years old, 14 hands high, all her feet white, bald face, some saddle marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DERIUS MEAD.

December 8, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Newbury township, York county, on the night of Saturday the 28th instant, a black HORSE, 8 years old, about 16 hands high, has a star in his forehead, one hind foot white, is sunk a little on his wether, occasioned by the fistula, is unwilling to have the saddle put on, paces a little, but naturally inclines to trot, is good for either riding or drawing.—Whoever secures the thief and horse shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horse, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

PETER CRAMM.

November 30, 1801.

THE subscribers take the liberty of informing the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced the TAYLOR Business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Haigh, deceased. Those who please to favour them with their commands may depend on every exertion on their part to merit the approbation of the public.

Robert Baker,
John Hastings.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

MISCELLANY.

A COMPLAINT.

MR. EDITOR,

Being among the number of those with whom mankind is continually dissatisfied, I beg leave to subjoin my complaints to others, that have occasionally introduced them to the public through the channel of your communications.

When I tell you I am as old as *Time* himself, you will allow, that, on the score of longevity, I ought to be respected; and, when I add, that I am as variable in my appearance and temperature as mortals themselves, you will also be disposed to grant, that I ought not to be reprobated on the score of inconstancy. Yet so it is, that, though I seemingly take pains to accommodate my variable dispositions, to the variable dispositions of mankind, the circumstance produces no sympathetic congeniality between us, and my inconstancy is rendered proverbial, while their own propensity to fickleness never occurs to their recollection. Yet sir, I have no quarrel with the world, on the subjects of indifference, neglect, or disregard, for I must confess every body pay due attention; I am inquired after every night and every morning, and am so much the topic of conversation and so regularly introduced, after the customary greetings of cermonial intercourse, that I may be said to be a kind of necessary assistant to conversation; for, when people are barren of ideas, I am always at hand to supply the vacuity of their minds, yet I am hardly ever mentioned, in any other light, but as the source of complaint or dissatisfaction, and without having some opprobrious epithet attached to my *name*

Sometimes I am accused of being too *warm* in my behaviour—sometimes too *cold*; if I smile unexpectedly, I am suspected of harbouring treacherous designs; and men say one to another, sarcastically, "*We shall pay for this.*" If I continue my placid deportment and am mild, sweet, and amiable, for any length of time, I am said to be good humoured, even to satiety; and there are people who have compared my eternal smiles to an expression, borrowed from a celebrated French writer——"*L'ennuieuse egalita d'une femme de bon caractere.*" Some wish me to weep, when I am disposed to be merry, and some to be gay, when I am inclined to be sad. *Thick, heavy, dull, nasty,* are epithets commonly applied to *me*. If I am *still*, I am said to be *vapourish*; if loud, boisterous, and rude, *aches, pains, rhenmatisms,* and *shooting corns,* are attributed to my influence.

In Short, sir, I am so watched, so scrutinized, so censured, so abused, every day that it would seem that I were a stranger and on earth, and born but yesterday, rather than an inhabitant of *Paradise*, known to Adam and Eve, and one who was present at the creation. But I will not detain you any longer, sir, for I see you are looking at me through the window, and meditating an interview with your very old acquaintance,

THE WEATHER.

BY TUESDAY's MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, *December 9.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following Message was yesterday delivered by Mr. Lewis, the President's Secretary, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and read by the Clerk.

DECEMBER 8, 1801.

SIR,

The circumstances under which we find ourselves at this place rendering inconvenient the mode heretofore practised, of making by personal address the first communications between the Legislative and executive branches, I have adopted that by Message, as used on all subsequent occasions through the session.--In doing this, I have had principal regard to the convenience of the legislature, to the economy of their time, to the relief from the embarrssment of immediate answers, on subjects not yet fully before them, and, to the benefits thence resulting to the public affairs.—Trusting that a procedure, founded in these motives, will meet their approbation, I beg leave, through you, Sir, to communicate the inclosed message with the documents accompanying it, to the honorable the House of Representatives, and pray you to accept, for yourself and them, the homage of my high respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.——

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House Representatives.

It is a circumstance of sincere gratification to me, that on meeting the great council of the nation, I am able to announce to them on grounds of reasonable certainty, that the wars, and troubles, which have for so many years, afflicted our sister nations, have at length come to an end; and that the communications of peace and commerce are once more opening among them. Whilst we devoutly return thanks to the beneficent being who has been pleased to breathe into them the spirit of conciliation and forgiveness, we are bound, with peculiar gratitude, to be thankful to him that our own peace has been preserved through so perilous a season, and ourselves permitted quietly to cultivate the earth, and to practice and improve those arts which tend to increase our comforts. The assurances indeed of friendly disposition received from all the powers with whom we have principal relations, had inspired a confidence that our peace with them would not have been disturbed. But a cessation of the irregularties which had afflicted the commerce of neutral nations, and of the irritations and injuries produced by them, cannot but add to this confidence; and strengthens at the same time, the hope that wrongs committed on unoffending friends, under a pressure of circumstances, will now be retrieved with candor, and will be considered as founding just claims of retribution for the past, and new assurance for the future.

Among our Indian neighbors also a spirit of peace and friendship generally prevails, and I am happy to inform you that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements, and the practice of husbandry, and of the household arts, have not been without success: that they are become more and more sensible of the superiority of this dependence, for cloathing and subsistence, over the precarious resources of hunting and fishing; and already we are able to announce that, instead of that constant diminution of their numbers produced by their wars and their habits, some of them begin to experience an increase of population.

To this state of general peace with which we have been blessed, one only exception exists. Tripoli, the least considerable of the Barbary states, had come forward with demand unfounded either in right or in compact, and had permitted itself to denounce war, on our failure to comply before a given day. The style of the demand admitted but one answer. I sent a small squadron of frigates to the Mediterranean, with assurances to that power of our sincere desire to remain in peace; but with orders to protect our commerce against the threatened attack. The measure was seasonable and salutary. The Bey had already declared war in form. His vessels were out. Two had arrived at Gibraltar. Our commerce in the Mediterranean was blockaded; and that of the Atlantic in danger. The arrival of our squadron dispelled the danger. One of the Tripolitan cruisers having fallen in with and engaged the small schooner Enterprize, commanded by lieut. Sterrett which had gone out as a tender to our larger vessels, was captured, after a gallant slaughter of her men, without the loss of a single one on our part. The bravery exhibited by our citizens on that occasion, will, I trust, be a testimony to the world, that it is not a want of that virtue which makes us seek peace; but a conscientious desire to direct the energies of our nation to the multiplication of the human race, and not to its destruction. Unauthorised by the constitution, without the sanction of Congress, to go beyond the line of defence, the vessel being disabled from committing further hostilities, was liberated, with its crew. The legislature will doubtless consider whether, by authorising measures of offence also, they will place our force on an equal footing with that of its adversaries. I communicate all material information on this subject, that in the exercise of the important function, confided by the constitution to the legislature exclusively, their judgment may form itself on a knowledge and consideration of every circumstance of weight.

I wish I could say that our situation with all the other Barbary states was entirely satisfactory. Discovering that some delays had taken place in the performance of certain articles stipulated by us, I thought it my duty, by immediate measures for fulfilling them, to vindicate to ourselves the right of considering the effect of departure from stipulation on their side. From the papers which will be laid before you, you will be enabled to judge whether our treaties are regarded by them as fixing at all the measure of their demands, or as guarding, against the exercise of force, our vessels within their power; and to consider how far it will be safe and expedient to leave our affairs with them in their present posture.

I lay before you the result of the census lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are to reduce the ensuing rates of representation and taxation. You will perceive that the encrease of numbers, during the last ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises a duplication in little more than twenty-two years. We contemplate this rapid growth, and the prospect it holds up to us, not with a view to the injuries it may enable us to do to others in some future day, but to the settlement of the extensive country still remaining vacant within our limits, to the multiplication of men, susceptible of happiness, educated in the love of order, habituated to self-government, and valuing its blessings above all price.

Other circumstances combined with the increase of numbers, have produced an augmentation of revenue arising from consumption, in a ratio far beyond that of population alone; and though the changes in foreign relations, now taking place so desirably for the whole world, may for a season affect this branch of revenue, yet, weighing all probabilities of expence, as well as of income, there is reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excises, stamps, auctions, licences, carriages and refined sugars; to which the postage on newspapers may be added to facilitate the progress of information: and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of government, to pay the interest of public debts, and to discharge the principals in shorter periods than the laws, or the general expectation had contemplated. War, indeed, and untoward events may change this prospect of things, and call for the expences which the imposts could not meet. But sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not, perhaps, happen, but from the temptations offered by that treasure.

These views, however, of reducing our burthens, are formed on the expectation, that a sensible, and at the same time, a salutary reduction may take place in our habitual expenditures. For this purpose, those of the civil government, the army and navy, will need revisal. When we consider that this government is charged with the external and mutual relations only of these states; that the states themselves have principal care of our persons, our property, and our reputation; constituting the great field of human concerns, we may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated, too expensive; whether offices and officers have not been multiplied unnecessarily, and sometimes injuriously to the service they were meant to promote. I will cause to be laid before you an essay towards a statement, of those who, under public employment of various kinds, draw money from the treasury, or from our citizens. Time has not permitted a perfect enumeration, the ramifications of office being too multiplied and remote to be completely traced in a first trial—Among those who are dependent on executive discretion, I have begun the reduction of what was deemed unnecessary. The expences of diplomatic agency have been considerably diminished. The inspectors of internal revenue, who were found to obstruct the accountability of the institution, have been discontinued. Several agencies, created by executive authority, on salaries fixed by that also, have been suppressed, and should suggest the expediency of regulating that power by law, so as to subject its exercises to legislative inspection and sanction. Other reformations of the same kind will be pursued with that caution which is requisite, in removing useless things, not to injure what is retained. But the great mass of public officers is established by law, and therefore by law alone can be abolished. Should the legislature think it expedient to pass this roll in review, and try all its parts by public utility, they may be assured of every aid and light which executive information can yield.

Considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to increase expence to the ultimate term of burthen which the citizen can bear, it behoves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents itself for taking off the surcharge; that it never may be seen here that, after leaving to labour the smallest portion of its earnings on which it can subsist, government shall itself consume the residue of what it was instituted to guard.

In our care too of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition: by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious and uniform.

An account of the receipts and expenditures, of the last year, as prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, will, as usual, be laid before you. The success which has attended the late sales of the public lands shews that, with attention, they may be made an important source of receipt. Among the payments, those made in discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt, will shew that the public faith has been exactly maintained. To these will be added an estimate of appropriations necessary for the ensuing year. This last will of course be affected by such modifications of the system of expence as you should think proper to adopt.

A statement has been formed by the Secretary at War, on mature consideration, of all the posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient, and of the number of men requisite for each garrison. The whole amount is considerably short of the present military establishment. For the surplus no particular use can be pointed out. For defence against invasion, their number is as nothing; nor is it considered needful or safe that a standing army should be kept up in time of peace, for that purpose. Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular point in our circumference where an enemy may chuse to invade us, the only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them, is the body of neighbouring citizens, as formed into a militia. On these collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading force, it is best to rely not only to meet the first attacks, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the defence until regulars may be engaged to relieve them. These considerations render it important that we should, at every session, continue to amend the defects, which from time to time shew themselves, in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect: nor should we now, or at any time, separate, until we can say we have done every thing for the militia, which we could do, were an enemy at our door.

The provision of military stores on hand will be laid before you, that you may judge of the additions still requisite.

With respect to the extent to which our naval preparations should be carried, some difference of opinion may be expected to appear: but just attention to the circumstances of every part of the union will doubtless reconcile all. A small force will probably continue to be wanted, for actual service in the Mediterranean. Whatever annual sum beyond that you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations, would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, and be in readiness when any exigence calls them into use. Progress has been made, as will appear by papers now communicated, in providing materials for seventy four gun ships as directed by law.

How far the authority given by the legislature for procuring and establishing sites for naval purposes, has been perfectly understood and pursued in the execution, admits of some doubt. A statement of the expences already incurred on that subject shall be laid before you. I have in certain cases, suspended or slackened these expenditures, that the legislature might determine whether so many yards are necessary as have been contemplated. The works at this place are among those permitted to go on; and five of the seven frigates directed to be laid up, have been brought and laid up here, where, besides the safety of their position, they are under the eye of the executive administration, as well as of its agents, and where you also will be guided by your own [illegible] legislative provisions respecting them may from time to time be necessary. are preserved in such condition, as vessels as whatever belongs to them be at all times ready for sea on a short ing. Two others are yet to be laid soon as they shall have received the requisite to put them also in a sound on. As a superintending officer will be necessary at each yard, his duties and ments, hitherto fixed by the executive be a more proper subject for legislation. communication will be made of our progress in the execution of the law respecting vessels directed to be sold.

The fortifications of our harbours, more or less advanced, present considerations great difficulty. While some of them on a scale sufficiently proportioned to the advantages of their position, to the efficacy their protection, and the importance of points within it, others are so extensive, cost so much in the first erection, so much their maintenance, and require such a force to garrison them, as to make it questionable what is best now to be done. A statement of those commenced or projected, of the expences already incurred, and estimates of their future cost, as far as can be foreseen, shall be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge whether any alteration is necessary in the laws respecting this subject.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are then most thriving, when left most free to individual enterprize. Protection from casual embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed. If in the course of your observations or enquiries they should appear to need any aid, within the limits of your constitutional powers, your sense of their importance is a sufficient assurance they will occupy your attention. We cannot, indeed, but all feel an anxious solicitude for the difficulties under which our carrying trade will soon be placed. How far it can be relieved, otherwise than by time, is a subject of important consideration.

The judiciary system of the United States, and especially that portion of it recently erected, will of course present itself to the contemplation of Congress; and that they may be able to judge of the proportion which the institution bears to the business it has to perform, I have caused to be procured from the several states, and now lay before Congress, an exact statement of all the causes decided since the first establishment of the courts, and of those which were depending when additional courts and judges were brought in to their aid.

And while on the judiciary organization it will be worthy your consideration whether the protection of the inestimable institution of juries has been extended to all the cases involving the security of our persons and property. Their impartial selection also being essential to their value, we ought further to consider whether that is sufficiently secured in those states, where they are named by a marshal depending on executive will, or designated by the court, or by officers dependent on them.

I cannot omit recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it; and controls a policy pursued, from their first settlement, by many of these states, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The constitution, indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required sufficient to develope character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a *bona fide* purpose of embarking his life and fortune permanently with us? with restrictions, perhaps to guard against the fraudulent usurpation of our flag; an abuse which brings so much embarrassment and loss on the genuine citizen, and so much danger to the nation of being involved in war, that no endeavor should be spared to detect and suppress it.

These, fellow-citizens, are the matters respecting the state of the nation, which I have thought of importance to be submitted to your consideration at this time. Some others of less moment, or not yet ready for communication, will be the subject of separate messages. I am happy in this opportunity of committing the arduous affairs of our government to the collected wisdom of the union. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to inform, as far as in my powers, the legislative judgment; nor to carry that judgment into faithful execution. The prudence and temperance of your discussions will promote, within your own walls, that conciliation which

...me to confidence, national conclusion, and by its example, will encourage among our constituents that progress of opinion which is tending to unite them in object and in will. That all should be satisfied with any one order of things is not to be expected; but I indulge the pleasing persuasion that the great body of our citizens will cordially concur in honest and disinterested efforts, which have for their object to preserve the general and state governments in their constitutional form and equilibrium; to maintain peace abroad, and order and obedience to the laws at home; to establish principles and practices of administration favorable to the security of liberty and property, and to reduce expences to what is necessary for the useful purposes of government.

TH: JEFFERSON.

LANCASTER, *December 9.*

On Saturday last, at Noon, the Governor met both Branches of the Legislature, in the Chamber of the house of Representatives, and delivered the following.

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IT is with the highest satisfaction that I address you, at a period the most auspicious in the affairs of America, that has occurred since the termination of our revolutionary Contest. Contemplating our domestic scene, recent events have proved, that the great body of the People remain faithful to republican principles and institutions; the Independence and Liberties of the Union have been confided to the guardianship of men of approved wisdom worth, and patriotism; and the prospect of returning confidence and harmony, already enlightens an animates the intercourse of social life. Extending our view to foreign occurrences, likewise, we find the United States at peace with all the World; and every friend to the rights and interests of humanity must rejoice in the conclusion of the war, which has so long and so extensively afflicted the nations of Europe.

To aid in perpetuating the blessings, which a beneficent Providence has thus bestowed upon our Country, is an important and honorable duty, particularly incumbent upon all who are placed in stations of public trust. From you therefore, Gentlemen our Fellow-citizens may justly expect a zealous and successful exertion of legislative authority; and on my part I promise a cordial co-operation. The spirit of party and the pride of opinion will no longer, I am confident, embarrass the transaction of business; but the common efforts of all the Departments of Government will be directed, in unison with the obvious sentiments of our Constituents, to maintain our Republican Systems, to inculcate Virtue, to advance Knowledge, and to reward industry.

In the communications that were made to your Predecessors, I stated the principal objects which required legislative attention; but an anxious sense of the importance of an immediate reform in the judiciary department impels me to repeat, that the administration of justice must soon become inefficient, unless the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be increased, and the Courts of Common Pleas shall be re-organised, upon a plan more adequate to the state of population and commerce. A revision of the Election-law for the purposes of the State Government, and the introduction of a permanent Election law for the purposes of the Federal Government, are matters of too much moment to be neglected; and, I flatter myself, that the success, which has accompanied my endeavors to improve the Discipline of the Militia, will ensure your assistance in whatever shall be further necessary to the accomplishment of that object. The institution of public chools; and the establishment of a Form of Action for prosecuting Suits against the State, arrearrhagements which the Constitution expressly devolves on the wisdom of the Legislature. In connection with the other inprovements of the Judiciary Department, the Law for regulating Juries will deserve consideration; and some provision should be made to obviate the growing inconvenience and expense, which proceed from an increase of the Prisoners in the Jail of Philadelphia, and the removal of Convicts from the different Counties of the State to the City.

While I call your attention to the Health Law, in order to recommend that measures should be taken to remove, in its operation, any reasonable dissatisfaction on the part of the State of Delaware, and to apportion more justly the punishments to the offences specified in the Law, permit me to add a congratulation upon the health, that the City has uninterruptedly enjoyed, during the present year; a blessing which, under the favour of Heaven, may doubtless in a great degree be ascribed to the vigilance of the Board of Health, and of the Officers of the Lazaretto.

I cannot omit suggesting the propriety of a Law, at this time, to enable Aliens to purchase and hold Lands in the same manner as Citizens. It appears also to be necessary, to extend the time for patenting Lands, from the first day of January next, for two or three years, on account of the present pecuniary embarrassments of the Western Inhabitants.

The several Executive Duties, which devolved on me during the recess of the General Assembly, have been promptly and carefully performed. Among these it is proper to mention, that the Contracts, for the purchase of the remaining moiety of the Arms to supply the Militia, have been made upon very advantageous terms (more than twenty thousand dollars cheaper than the purchase of the first moiety); that many of the Arms have been already delivered, and that the whole will probably be finished in the course of the ensuing Summer. Contracts have also been entered into for the improving the navigation of the Susquehanna, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line, and the work has been far advanced; but, to ensure its execution, an additional grant of about ten thousand dollars will be requisite. Regarding it as important I employed a skilful Engineer to make a chart of the navigable channel between the two points embraced by the Contract; and I recommend a provision for continuing the draft to the heads of the main branches of the River, is an object of great public utility.

The resignation of the commissioners, originally appointed to execute the Act for settling the unhappy controversy in relation to the Seventeen Townships of Luzerne County, unavoidably occasioned some delay in that business: But it is probable, that their Successors (who have evinced great assiduity, abilities, and fidelity for the task) will bring it to a satisfactory termination before the close of the next year.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The Officers of Accounts will exhibit to you a general view of the Finances of the Commonwealth. Though, on the one hand, you will perceive that the existing revenue is insufficient to defray the expences of the Government; you will derive consolation, on the other hand, from the abundant resources, which the prosperous condition of the State presents for your immediate assistance. Besides the ordinary appropriations for the current year, you will deem it proper to supply the omission of a special appropriation for the last year's expences of the Executive Department: And permit me to observe, that Contingencies frequently impose an official expence on the Governor, which ought to be borne by the Public. Repeated visits from Indian Chiefs, on affairs interesting to the Community, have occured since my administration; and in a late instance, I have been able, at some expence and trouble, with the benevolent co-operation of a few respectable Members of the Society of Friends, to mediate between two neighbouring Tribes of Seneca and Muncy Indians, so as to avert the Hostilities with which they violently menaced each other.

In the course of your fiscal investigations, you will find, that, entertaining a suspicion that certain certificates of state debt, which were presented for payment, had already been redeemed, I directed an enquiry into the subject, and the result will now be communicated to you in the report of the present Comptroller General.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The Documents that are necessary for your information, on the various topics to which I have referred, will be presented by the Secretary: And be assured, that I shall be solicitous, in every other respect, to facilitate your deliberations, and to expedite the transactions of the public business. With a just sense of what is due to our constituents and to ourselves, I anticipate, from the example of the present session, all that is necessary to demonstrate, that Pennsylvania, guided by councils proceeding immediately from the People, is faithfully Federal, and firmly Republican.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 9.*

It will be pleasing to our ship-owners to learn, that in France, vessels are in great demand. Advices by the Ceres, arrived at New-York on Thursday evening from Bourdeaux, state, that there is a ready sale in the different ports of France for good vessels.—And we are informed, that the ship Trumbull, lately purchased of the United States by Robinson and Hartshorne, was sold in Bourdeaux after the news of peace, for 40,000 dollars. She cost about 24,000 dollars.

The greatest demonstrations of joy were exhibited at Bourdeaux in consequence of the peace; on which occasion the city was most brilliantly illuminated.

The Ceres brings no late papers.

A French gentleman, who came passenger in the Ceres, informs, that a fleet with 16,000 troops on board, was on the eve of departure from Brest for St. Domingo.

Notice is hereby given to those who have left SADDLES with the subscriber to repair, longer than three months, that if they are not taken away before the 23d of this month, they will be sold for the repairs.

PETER KINTNER, Saddler.

Pittsburgh, December 1st, 1801.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *December 18, 1801.*

The Seventh Congress of the United States commenced its Session, in the City of Washington, on the 7th instant.

The Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, have chosen the Hon. ABRAHAM BALDWIN, President.

The House of Representatives have chosen the Hon. Mr. MACON, of North-Carolina, Speaker, and JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

The account published in our last, under the Lancaster head, that the Spaniards had declared war against the United States, is contradicted by later intelligence. They have, however, lately captured several of our vessels.

By a letter from a respectable gentleman in England, to his friend in Newbury-Port, news is received, that a loan of 50 millions sterling, had been requested from the people by the British minister.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed out of the Circuit Court of Allegheny County, will be exposed to sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th of December, instant, the following real estates.

One Tract of Land containing two hundred and sixty two acres and fifty five perches, No. 3, in Cunningham's district, situate in Deer township, adjoining the Allegheny river, in Guyasuta's Bottom, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh.

One Tract of Land, containing two hundred and twenty one acres and seventeen perches, No. 8, in Cunningham's district, situate in Deer township, adjoining the Allegheny river, in Guyasuta's Bottom, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh.

One Tract of Land, containing two hundred and forty nine acres, No. 16, in Cunningham's district, situate in Deer township, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, jun. esq. about 6 miles from Pittsburgh.

One Tract of Land, containing two hundred and thirty five acres and one hundred and thirty five perches, No. 19, in Cunningham's district, situate in Deer township, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, jun. esquire, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh.

One Tract of Land, whereon James Sample lives, containing four hundred acres, situate in Pine township, on Girty's run, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, jun. esq. 3 miles from Pittsburgh.

One undivided moiety of a Tract of Land, containing four hundred acres, whereon Robert Scott now lives, situated in Pine township, on the waters of Pine creek, adjoining lands of Alexander M'Donald and Jacob Buckhard, and others, about 10 miles from Pittsburgh. Taken in execution as the property of James Sample.

Also, a Lot of Ground, No. 320, in the Town of Pittsburgh, upon which is erected a Brick House, Kitchen, Stable, and other improvements, situated in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets.

Also, one-half of a Lot of Ground, No. 329, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, adjoining Third street, Lots No. 330 and 328, and the premises now occupied by John Hamsher.

And, also, a Tract of Land, near the mouth of Robinson's run, now in possession of —— Logan, containing four hundred acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of James Ewing, Thomas Thornburgh, and lands late of Col. John Campbel, deceased, in Robinson township. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew Robertson, at the suit of Joseph Patterson, for the use of Dunning M'Nair.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, December 14, 1801.

Lodge, No. 45.

ST. JOHN's Day will be on Sunday the 27th instant; the Brethren of Lodge, No. 45, are therefore requested to attend at their Lodge Room on the *day following*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to arrange the buiness of the Lodge.

By request,

ANDREW RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, December 14, 1801.

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, five miles from Pittsburgh, and one mile from the Monongahela river, EIGHT HOGS; six of them marked with a crop off the left ear and two slits in the right, the other two are not marked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN REDDING.

December 12, 1801.

WANTED,

Flour, Beef, Pork, Whisk

Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.

A quantity of SALT, best quality, for Sal

O. ORMSBY

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL

LONDON, *October 23.*

By the capitulation, of Alexandria it pears that the garrison of Alexandria rendered to Gen. Hutchinson on the 2d S consisting of 10,000 men. By the Ter of the Capitulation the forts and town Alexandria were to be evacuated in ten d after the signing of the Capitulation, and embarkation of the garrison for France to take place in the same period. The a cles which is now of most moment is the in the of those proposed, by the rejection which and the following article, all the sh and vessels of the French and their alli whether ships of war or Merchantmen, b in Alexandria and that might arrive th after the Capitulation, become Prizes; a by the representation of both parties, number of these must be very considera Nor are the French permitted to avail the selves of the Spoils which their Literati h with so much labour collected; and the A bian manuscripts, statues, and other coll tions made for the French Republic, are be considered as public property. Hastag were to be given for the due observance the treaty.

The moniteur announces that France is r ducing her marine. The crews of the shi of war are to be reduced to the peace est lishment, and "the advanced guard," t light flotillia, destined to form a diversion the invasion of England, from Boulogne a Dunkirk, is disarming.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 11.*

A letter from a gentleman in Tennesse to his friend in Alexandria, dated S. We Point, November 16, says:—"We rece ed dispatches last night from our commis oners. Their letters state, that on the 21 ultimo they met the Chickasaws at the Bluff and without difficulty, on the 24th, conclu ed their negociations for the opening of roa through their country.—The consideration 700 dollars.

"It appears that the Cherokees have on refused what they had not the power of gra ting. The general writes that they hav found the limits of the Chickasaws precisel defined and guaranteed by our government that it comprehends every part of the rout for the proposed roads, which he will procee immediately to open—and provided they su ceed with the Choctaws, which he has n doubt of, six companies will commence o the southern extremity, to meet the troop of the 4th regiment, who are to commenc their operations at Nashville. The gentle men left the Bluffs on the 29th of last mon for Natchez, where they are to meet th Choctaws on the 20th instant.

"Mr. Reiley, our garrison interprete informs, that the Indians would not agree t the establishment of houses of entertainmen on the road, although an offer of 500 dollar per ann. was made for their indulgence.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December 8.*

Messrs. Milledge, Tenney, Conditt, Dennis, Hannah, Stanley and Taliafero, committee of Elections.

Messrs. Davenport, Craig and Alston commitee of revisal and unfinished business.

Messrs. Colton, Smith, Gregg, Holmes, Mattoon, J. Smith, (N. Y.) Plater & Moore, committee to prepare Rules and Orders for the House.

Messrs. Sam. Smith, Eustis, Dana, Mitchell, Jones, Newton and Lowndes, committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Resolved, That a standing committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such Reports of the Treasury Department, and all such propositions relative to the revenue as may be referred to them by the House; to enquire into the state of the public debt; of the revenue and the expenditures; and to report from time time their opinions thereon.

Messrs. Randolph, Griswold, Israel Smith, Bayard, Smilie, Read, Nicholson, Van Ransalear and Dickson, were appointed.

The credentials of Mr. Hunter, member from the Missisippi Territory, were referred to the committee of elections; as also to examine his title to a seat in the house.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury respecting certain receipts and expenditure of the public money, which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Of Fuſt Rate Quality, PATENTED.

200 acres in Crawford county, on the eaſt ark of French creek, about 4 miles below Meadville. It is eſteemed one of the moſt valuable tra[illegible] of land on French creek.

In the Firſt Donation Diſtrict.

No. 153, 200 acres—Situate about one mile veſt of the mouth of Muddy creek.

No. 158, 200 acres—Peing one and an half ract eaſt of the mouth of Muddy creek, and bout 4 miles weſt of Bartel Laffer's, on the franklin road.

No. 170, 200 acres—Situate about two miles veſt of the Franklin road, and one tract north of he Depreciation and Donation line, adjoining an xtenſive ſettlement.

No. 1757, 200 acres—Situate one tract from he weſtern boundary of the ſtate, and two from he ſouth line of the diſtrict, in the vicinity of a ſettlement on Beaver creek.

Second Donation Diſtrict.

No. 41, 250 acres—Situate on the ſtate road rom Pittsburgh to Franklin, about one mile and a half north of Slippery-rock creek.

No. 179, 250 acres—Situate on the ſouth oundary of the diſtrict, and the 5th ſurvey from he ſtate line, bounded north by ſettled lands of James M'Williams, Francis M Farland and o-hers, on the Mahoning branch of Beaver creek.

No. 1794, 200 acres—Situate one tract from the weſtern boundary of the ſtate, and four weſt of No. 179.

Third Donation Diſtrict.

No. 647, 200 acres—In Mercer county, on waters of Shenango creek, 5 ſurveys eaſt of the weſtern boundary of the diſtrict, and one from the north line thereof.

Sixth Donation Diſtrict.

No. 1196, 200 acres—Situate in Crawford county, one tract weſt of the ſouth eaſt corner of the Donation ſurveys, and adjoining ſettled lands on Oil creek.

No. 1209, 200 acres—Situate near Mr. P'ummer's on the ſtate road from Franklin to Waterford.

Seventh Donation Diſtrict.

No. 1481, 200 acres—Situate on waters of Woodcock creek, Crawford county, about two miles eaſt of the ſettlement.

Tenth Donation Diſtrict.

No. 240, 200 acres—Eaſt of Waterford, on the waters of French creek.

Depreciation Lands.

In Diſtrict No. 4, commonly called Cunningham's Diſtrict.

Nos. 39, 40, and 41—Situate adjoining, and each containing 235 acres 13 5 perches. They are within one mile of the Allegheny river, and about [illegible] of Pittsburgh.

No. 42, adjoining No. 41—Containing 38[illegible] acres and 58 perches, bounded on one corner by the Allegheny river, and including the mouth of Deer creek.

No. 91 and 92, adjoining on waters of Deer creek, each containing 235 acres, & 125 perches.

No. 97, 98, and 99—Situate on the weſt branch of Deer creek, adjoining, and each containing the ſame quantity as the preceding, from 4 to 2 miles of the Allegheny river.

No. 100 and 101—On the bank of the Allegheny river below Bull creek. No. 100, contains 232 acres and 152 perches, and No. 101, 211 acres and 131 perches.

No. 104 and 105—Situate adjoining on the eſt branch of Deer creek, each containing 212 acres and 40 perches.

No. 106—Containing 212 acres and 40 perches, on the ſame waters, adjoining No. 105.

No. 107—Contains 212 acres and 40 perches, on the ſame waters, and adjoins No. 106.

No. 131, 132 and 133—Situate adjoining on Deer creek and Coal run, each containing 259 acres and 69 perches.

In Diſtrict No. 5, commonly called Elder's Diſtrict.

Nos. 27	acres 257	1-10th	mouth of
28	296	3-4	Buffaloe ck.
30	259	2-5	
31	215	7-10	
32	259	4-5	
33	235	4-5	
38	269	4-5	
39	256	4-5	
40	256	4-5	
41	256	4-5	
42	254	7-10	
45	213	2-10	
46	245	2-10	
50	259	2-5	
79	219	1-10	
80	239	1-10	
149	253	8-10	
249	201	7-10	
246	230	3-10	
270	203	9-10	
272	203	9-10	

The above Twenty one tracts are ſituate on Buffaloe creek and Limeſtone run, convenient to the Allegheny river—are generally of the beſt quality, well watered and timbered.

Unqueſtionable titles will be made for all the above deſcribed Lands, and liberal credit given for the purchaſe money of the greater part.—Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at Law Pittsburgh. November 9, 1801.

Preparing for the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

Alexander Fowler, Eſq.

a Brigadier General of the Pennſylvania Militia, formerly an Officer in the Britiſh King's 18th, or Royal Iriſh Regiment of Foot, in which Britiſh Tyranny will be diſplayed in a variety of inſtances.

EPITOME OF THE CONTENTS.

THESE Memoirs contain miſcellaneous pieces wrote during the Revolutionary War, and publiſhed in the American and Engliſh papers—Letters to and from General Fowler whilſt a Britiſh Officer, on the view and policy of the Britiſh Cabinet—His perſecution at Boſton in 1775, by General Gage, the Britiſh Commander in Chief, for daring to announce his Political principles—A charge preferred againſt him by a combination of Sycophants, for declaring at Philadelphia in 1775, "THAT HE WAS DETERMINED TO RESIGN HIS COMMISSION, SOONER THAN DRAW HIS SWORD AGAINST THE INJURED AMERICAN."—His Trial on this Charge—His Treatment during this Inquiſitorial Trial, and the eventual effects thereof—He retires from the King's ſervice, and embarks at Boſton for England—His conduct whilſt there—He inſtitutes a ſuit in London, by the advice of the celebrated Serjeant Glynne, againſt General Gage, for a malicious Proſecution—Damages laid at FIVE THOUSAND GUINEAS—The Event—He ſettles his private affairs in England, and takes an emphatic farewell of his Native Country—He arrives in France, and waits upon the American Commiſſioners—He embarks from Nantz, and arrives in America—His Addreſs to Congreſs—His infirmities rendering him unable to take an active part againſt the Britiſh invaders, he is appointed by Congreſs to the confidential Office of Auditor of the Weſtern Department—His conduct therein—Concluding with ſome Obſervations on the Conduct of General B—— alias the B[illegible] M[illegible]n, who is eventually charged by the Citizens of P[illegible]ſburgh with a long liſt of Oppreſſions, and removed from the Command of the Department, in which buſineſs General Fowler became the oſtenſible Proſecutor in behalf of the People.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING withdrawn from the turpitude of the times, and the prattling of politics to a ſmall farm, I had determined that the evening of my life ſhould have been ſpent in retirement; but the clamours of party ſpirit, and calumnies of faction, has rouſed me from this determination. Dragged forward by the wickedneſs of ſome, and the weakneſs of others, I have been compelled to ſubmit my conduct during the revolutionary war, to the inveſtigation of my fellow citizens, which I flatter myſelf can never be imputed by the liberal as the effects of either vanity or ſelf intereſt, when it muſt appear evident to all, that compulſion is the cauſe. But methinks I hear ſome exclaim,—Is not this General Fowler an Engliſhman? True. Was he not an officer in the Britiſh King's ſervice? Granted. From whence then ſprings his reſentment to his native country. I will tell you, my fellow citizens. I never oppoſed the views of my country, until thoſe views became repugnant to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and the inherent rights of mankind. Nay, I went further—I oppoſed my own intereſt, when that intereſt, ſecluded candour and integrity, and I indignantly ſpurned the honors of my profeſſion, when thoſe honors became the recompence of ſervility, and were to be purchaſed by oppreſſion and injuſtice. Curſe on the wealth and honor gained by ſuch means! Compared with its poſſeſſion poverty is ſplendor, and a cabbin * becomes more honorable than a palace.

The parade of garriſons, and din of arms, having been my academy from an early period of my life until the meredian of it, is ill-calculated for ſtudy; and attic diction, fine turned periods, and poliſhed numbers, are as ſeldom the production as the pride of an Old Soldier; but to Republicans plain dealing ſounds beſt, and the diſintereſted honeſt man who has openly purſued a fair name, requires neither the pen of a Pope, nor the pencil of an Angelo, to embelliſh or put a gloſs on his actions. My conduct and ſufferings for the cauſe of American Independence, ſhall be pourtrayed in honeſt home ſpun language flowing ſpontaneously from the heart, for a plain ſtory requires little art, and recorded facts admit of no embelliſhment.

However, I here beg leave to appriſe my fellow citizens, that on the peruſal of the REPUBLICAN BEACON, it will not be found that my ſervices to my King and Country, long and faithful as they were, procured me a penſion at court—that my principles put money in the funds—or that my integrity annexed a ſlave to my eſtate but theſe are laurels which if ambition and avarice cannot enjoy, honeſt men will not a[illegible]

* General Fowler reſides now in the evening of his life in a Cabbin. His principles taught him to be ſatisfied with little, and to be content under a clapboard roof. He enjoys good health, and continues conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous in his policy, and ſooner than depart an iota from what he thinks juſt and right he would ſubmit to live on a barren glade.

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condemn; for during eighteen years that I ſerved as an an officer in the Britiſh King's ſervice, I ſerved with the conſciouſneſs of duty diſcharged to my country, and humanity to my fellow creatures; but my feelings not comporting with the diſſolute, deſpotic views of a Britiſh cabinet, I retired from the ſervice after an unheard of proſecution, on the 9th day of October, 1775, not however like the warriors of the Eaſt loaded with the ſpoils and plunder of the induſtrious, but in the pride of honorable poverty, maimed and loaded with oppreſſion for conduct that merited a better fate, and with the heart felt conſolation of having attended, in all ſituations, to the intereſt of my country, and the glory of having neglected my own.

As I cannot, I conceive, have a nobler Epitaph than the accuſation the Royal Ruffians exhibited againſt me in 1775, I take this opportunity of recommending it to my executors, as ſuch, requeſting that it may be executed by William Cunningham, Stone cutter, in his beſt manner.

EPITAPH.

Here lies the body of Alexander Fowler, aged ——. He was born in Northumberland, in Great-Britain, and ſerved as an Officer in his Country's ſervice, from an early period of his life, until the meredian of it; but ſo much was he oppoſed to the claims of Great-Britain, over America, that he openly and indignantly declared, on the eve of the American Revolution, "That he was determined to reſign his commiſſion, ſooner than draw his ſword againſt the injured Americans." For which declaration, altho' he ſuffered a political martyrdom, he had no cauſe to regret, for America became Independent, and he enjoyed the pleaſing conſolation of living and dying a Free Man.

"Such in theſe moments, as in all the paſt,
Oh ſave my Country, Heaven! was his laſt."

The REPUBLICAN BEACON will be publiſhed by ſubſcription, and as ſoon as ſuch a number of ſubſcriptions are received as will defray the expence of publication, the work will be ſtruck off on good paper and a handſome type.—The price to ſubſcribers will be One Dollar.

Subſcriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, John Wilkins, Eſq. Andrew Richardſon, Eſq. Samuel Jones, Eſq. Recorder, Mr. Thomas Bracken, and Mr. Henderſon, Pittſburgh—Ephraim Jones, Eſq. late Sheriff; Captain George Robinſon, Major Joſeph Aſhton, and John Fowler, Eſq. Pine township; Samuel Findley, Eſq. Samuel Cunningham, Eſq. and Abdiel M'Clure, Eſq. Butler county; John Littleford, Eſq. Mercer county; George Fowler Franklin; David Mead, Eſq. and Doctor Kennedy, Meadville; Thomas Rees, Eſq. and Col. Forſter, Prequ'isle; Jonathan Coulter, Eſq. and William Plummer, Eſq. Beaver; Col. Thomas Stokely, and Mr. John Purviance, Waſhington; Mr. Sterling Johnſton, M'Kee's Port; Colonel Bayard and Col. M'Farlard, Elizabeth Town; Andrew Monroe, Eſq. Connerſburgh; Col. H. Noble, and George Vallandigham, Noblesburgh; Col. John Sproat, Beaver county; Colonel Bernard Gilleland, Butler county; Col. Robert Reed, Mercer county; Col. Martin, Peters creek.

Juſt publiſhed and for ſale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepers and others may be ſupplied at 50 *Cents per dozen.*

October 15, 1801

GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has juſt received and opened for Sale, at his Store in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, a handſome aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Together with

GROCERIES

of the beſt quality, which he will ſell on very moderate terms.

Pittſburgh, October 22, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, moſt part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm houſe, &c. about 20 acres of the beſt timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill ſeat on the tract, and it is one of the beſt ſtock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richeſt land in the world, may be eaſily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fiſh, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittſburgh. October 26, 1801.

Twenty-five Cents per pound,

will be given for

Combed Hogs Briſtles,

by the ſubſcriber, They will anſwer as well after the Hogs are ſcalded, as before, and thoſe of a Hog of a year old, will anſwer. He hopes that to encourage manufactures in this western country they will be ſaved, as their is ſo little trouble in doing it.

JAMES C. RAMSAY, Bruſh maker.

Pittſburgh, October 26, 1801.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store oppoſite the Court Houſe, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell very low for caſh or approved of country produce.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,

Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,

Wholeſale and Retail.

Beſides the different kinds of Goods, enumerated in the laſt Advertiſement, he has juſt received a general aſſortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Lacca Fiannels, Cotton and Worſted Stockings, Jeans, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A ſupplement of

Groceries, Queenſware, &c.

Pittſburgh, September 15, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars*)*

READ'S DIGEST

Of all ſuch Acts of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers may be ſupplied with their Books.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have juſt received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extenſive and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARE, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.—Which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or approved country produce.

In the above aſſortment there is

Iriſh Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittſburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above buſineſs in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next door to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above buſineſs, and having laid in a ſtock of the beſt materials, and from his attention and deſire to pleaſe, he will give general ſatisfaction to all thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom.

Pittſburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and ſteady ſeat of work, by early application.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have juſt received, and are now opening a new and handſome aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which they are determined to ſell, as uſual, at the moſt reduced prices.

Pittſburgh, 17th November, 1801.

N. B. They continue to keep a very handſome aſſortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the beſt quality.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are for the laſt time required to make payment in one month from this date. Thoſe who neglect this notice, may reſt aſſured that coerciſive meaſures will be taken after that time.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, November 25, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Journeymen that are ſkilled in working at either Copper or Tin, to whom conſtant employment will be given for one year, and generous wages paid either by the piece or month. Apply to JOHN HAMSHER, Coppersmith and Tinplate worker.

Pittſburgh, November 26, 1801.

Came to the place whereon the ſubſcriber lives, on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahela river, about three miles above Pittſburgh, about the 1ſt of October laſt, a brown HEIFER, with ſome white ſpots, a crop and ſlit in both ears. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD M'EUEN.

November 11, 1801.